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The Arbogast School.

We seem to be right in our surmise that the Arbogast School, the extreme northern school-house in the county, was not in such a bad way. While they need a new school-house, and ought to have one; still that is no evidence that the Board of Education of Green Bank District, the County Superintendent, and the other county officers are wholly corrupt and full of duplicity. We know them to be honorable men, and so we refused to print the charges made by a gentleman from Travelers Repose. We are glad to place before our readers a letter from Miss Rella F. Clark, the teacher, by which may be seen that instead of great discontent on the part of the patrons, they are the best supporters of the free school of any in the State, making an average of nearly one hundred per cent. We learn that this has always been the case, to a greater or less extent, with this school.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

After reading your comments on the letter from Travelers Repose, in a late issue of The Times, I would like to state that neither the *patrons* nor the *teacher* of the Arbogast School had anything to do with writing that letter.

It is true that our school-house is small and not very comfortable, but it is well ventilated without opening the door. We have an abundant supply of fresh air from all parts of the building, and we have an interesting school of fifteen pupils, well supplied with new books. The school will be graded this year, and it will then rank among the interesting schools of Green Bank District. The patrons have the promise of a school-house, and the Board of Education will fulfill this promise at no distant day.

There are nineteen children in the district,—four not old enough to go. The per cent. of attendance for this month will reach 95.

The school-house is situated in a romantic spot, with a pretty view of the East Branch of Greenbrier River. The picturesque valley is owned by the patrons of the school. Adjoining this valley is the large tract of land owned by the Rochester Company,—40,000 acres in all,—and most of it has timber of the best quality on it.

We are only twenty-two miles from the railroad, A branch of the West Virginia Central is slowly coming down the river, and it is thought that this part of the county will have a railroad first.

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YEAGER VS. BUZZARD.

The above is the style of the case which has been pending in the Circuit Court of this county, the object being to settle the question of J. C. Arbogast, the late sheriff's, indebtedness to the district school funds. At the time he resigned two years ago a large number of school drafts were outstanding, one teacher alone having $300 in drafts. These have never been paid. When they sought to collect them by the means provided by statute they were met with an injunction secured by B. M. Yeager, one of the sureties on the school - bond, granted on the grounds that a multiplicity of suits was to be feared. While this suit was pending the plaintiff as a surety of the long term sought to divide the liability for the school debt with the sureties of the short term of '91 and '92. This occasioned a big fight, which has just been decided by Judge McWhorter, holding both sets liable in part.

When a settlement was made with the various Boards of Education, July 1, 1893, the end of the short term, it was shown that Arbogast was indebted to the Boards in the sum of $4706.64. At the end of the next term, July 1, 1896, he was indebted in the same way in the sum of $5514.40. The court held that the old set of sureties should be held chargeable with a part of the indebtedness, and as a basis to fix their proportionate share of the burden, the smallest balance due a district in any settlement of the years '92, '93, '94, and '95 was to be charged to the old set of sureties. This was reported to the court was ascertained to be $2866.96. The sureties of the first term were to be further exonerated by a sum equal to the amount of the outstanding school-drafts on the 1st day of July, 1893, and afterwards paid, which was $1322.65. This would leave the amount decreed against them $1544.31, subject to their proportionate part of the funds in the hands of J. C. Arbogast's receiver, Levi Gay, which will reduce the amount by several hundred dollars. The indebtedness due the Boards of Education July 1, 1896, is $5514.40, and this includes the depositum of the Boards and the outstanding school drafts which are all filed in this case.

The case was referred to a commissioner to calculate the exact amounts due from each surety, and action of the decree was suspended for sixty days to allow the sureties of '91 and '92 a chance to apply for an appeal, but it is not likely that the application will be made.

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Court Incidents.

Aunt Betsy Clater was on hands bright and early to lay her case before the Judge before any of the lawyers could get at him, so she informed a friend.

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The Jonathan Cochran divorce case was dismissed at his costs. Clutter vs. Clutter and Gay versus Lockridge, two chancery cases of long standing, reached an end practically this court.

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The taxpayers were glad to see Charles Beverage, the recalcitrant witness who would not answer questions before the grand jury, turned loose. They were begrudging him the 50 cents a day that it took to keep him. The Judge gave him a talking to and made him tell who sold him the liquor. He said it was Barnes. It is too late to indict him in this court. The Judge then told him to go.

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Jim Sizemore confessed with bitter tears that he had taken the polecat skin from Pullin & Co's., but was inclined to throw the blame on a younger boy whom he accused of tempting him to take the treasure. The Judge considered the 19½ days that Jim said he had been in prison, and gave him five days more on Jim's solemnly promising to never take any thing which did not belong to him.

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Andy Sheets, of Back Allegheny, was tried for disturbing religious worship. He is a one-legged man and looks very pugnacious. The evidence unfolded a tale of great slaughter at the McGlaughlin Church one night during a revival in the fall of '96. Not only were the church people disturbed in their religious meditations but by fears of bodily harm. The jury found him guilty, and he left the place on his horse. A *capias ad audiendum* was awarded and will be sentenced when he can be got.

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The trial of Jim Ratliff for selling cider on court days resulted in a hung jury. A number of witnesses testified that they had got very drunk off his cider, while others swore that they had drunk considerable quantities of the same vintage and had not felt the least bit tight. We do not care to see the old man get into trouble, but wish he would take his unsightly old cider barrel from right square in front of our handsome court-house. On the day of his trial he was doing business at the old stand.

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THE THREE FORKS OF CRANBERRY.

The Cranberry country is nothing if not solitary. When the lawyer of Marlinton, worn out by his arduous duties and his overwhelming cares, flees as a bird to the mountain to forget the struggle for existence, he hopes to see no strange face. There duns are neither given or required, and all who have camped at the Forks of Cranberry know that it is very unusual to meet a stranger there. Last Wednesday-week a party of Marlinton men were in camp there, when the place suddenly swarmed with Greenbrier and Nicholas men. They came as a band of Indians might have come upon a camp of white men a century ago.

The expedition was a survey, such as has been frequently instituted to settle the frontier boundary line of two counties.

A year or two ago they were trying a man at Lewisburg for stealing a hog, and when the prosecuting attorndy asked the perfunctory but very necessary question, What county did this happen in?' he ununexpectedly struck a snag, for the witness was divided in his mind whether the pig-pen was in Greenbrier or Nicholas, and the man went clear. The great American hog must be protected at any cost, and therefore the counties of Greenbrier and Nicholas appointed surveyors, and tho the hog has been slain and eaten, the survey goes maching on merrily piling up bills already amounting to hundreds of dollars.

The old act of the legislature gave a bearing to the Three Forks of Cranberry. The survey ran a line twenty-two miles long and came to Cranberry. Their course would have brought them near the three forks of Williams River, which is probably the point meant. The country west of them had been lopped off of Greenbrier to form Nicholas, Pocahontas, and Webster, but they needed the Three Forks to verify the bearing.

An English Surveyor named Henderson, a son-in-law of the Honorable Charles Buster, Clerk of the County Court of Greenbrier county, headed the expedition, and they left their tent pitched on the banks of Cranberry in quest of three forks. They measured the bed of the stream from Dogway to the Forks of Cranberry and found it nearly five miles; but the third fork was not forthcoming. The stream at the Forks was singularly devoid of runs large enough to be classed as a fork, and the expedition returned unsatisfied and very hungry.

There were ten men in the party and they had brought very little grub. They arrived tired and wet and built a camp and made a monstrous log-heap, and talked three forks to the Marlinton gang who were comfortably situated in a lean-to tent and plenty to eat. The commissary department was absent and it leaked out that two Cobbs from Webster had promised to have a deer for them. The Cobbs did not turn up, and they suggested that the presence of the Prosecuting Attorney of Pocahontas was to blame for it. But those acquainted with deer know that an event contingent upon killing a deer rarely materializes.

The party explored both forks next morning, and went away to report to court and get further instructions.

One member of the party of whom we must make special mention was the Honorable Jake McClung, a member of the County Court of Nicholas, who informed us that as a young man he had worked for Mr S. H. Clark and Captain McNeel, of the Levels.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr O. A Hare, of Hare Bros., Fincastle, O. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlains Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Amos Barlow, Huntersville; Barlow & Moore, Edray.

THE SPANISH IN MANILLA.

In the time of Philip the Second 1570, Spain was the preponderating power in the civilized world. His revenues were far in excess of any other crowned ruler, his armies regarded as the most formidable in Europe and his power over the seas questioned by none but the Turk. So in every international respect the supremacy of Spain was the consternation of the nations, and how this could be avoided was the most lively of the problems that confronted European statesmen for an entire century. Finally this much dreaded power waned, but it was not the efforts of opposing statesmen that brought about this much wished for result. For internal were the true effective causes of Spain's decadence. Numerous they were, yet all may be recognized as springing from conservatism, pride and clericalism.

More or less all Spanish colonies were places where clericalism riotted without restraint. Among the colonies, it seems, none suffered more than the Philippines from the usurpation of the clericals in the name of religion. The missions of the Augustinian Recollects as far back as 1719 had acquired such prominence in colonial affairs that the history of the Philippine Spanish Colony seems rather made up of the records of the Augustinian province of St Nicholas than those of a royal or political dependancy.

About 1720 Bastinielo was appointed governor at Manilla, and he thought he would make a clean sweep as he was a new governmental broom, when he discovered that all the officers had embezzled and pilferred so as to leave the treasury almost empty. He made a seaching investigation for facts and was proceeding to punish the guilty who at once sought refuge in the churches.

One official in particular had purloined official records neded to verify accounts had refugeed in a church. Bastillo requested the Arch-bishop in charge to make the absconding official return the civil records. The Archbishop replied with a learned argument prepared by a Jesuit, designed to prove that the Governor's request was illegal. Bastillo was incensed by this and put the Archbishop under arrest, who at once put a terrible interdict over the city, warning people at the peril of their souls against the Governor.

The monks, friars and devotees turned out in full force and moved along the streets, holding their crucifixes aloft like flags and proclaiming in loud wailing tones, "Viva la fe! Viva la glesia!" (Let faith live! Let the Church live!) The excited populace, to save their souls, rallied around the crucifixes, followed the friars to the palace, battered down gates and doors and slew Bastillo and his son, and released the Archbishop. The Archbishop took the dead governor's chair, became governor and managed the affairs of the colony under the advice of an assembly consisting entirely of ecclesiastical functionaries.

In such frequently recurring troubles between the secular and clerical authorities the Inquisition was not behind hand, though there was no organized inquisitorial tribunal in Manilla.

The history of the Spanish people affords an impressive object lesson of what pride, conservatism and meddlesome clericalism will do with the noblest and highest of the nations in a very few generations.

Writing of the thirteen-inch gun used in our navy, a writer in the Engineering Magazine says: "It is difficult to appreciate the power, and at the same time the delicacy, of these great fighting-machines. At the muzzle the immense projectile has been forced through twenty-seven inches of Harveyized steel. At two thousand yards the penetration is twenty-two and one-half inches. The extreme range is thirteen miles. The projectile leaves the gun with a velocity of 2200 feet per second, or 1400 miles per hour. A shot can be fired every one and one-half minutes for a period of several hours. The force imparted to the projectile, if properly applied, would lift a battle ship bodily three feet, and yet this great machine, weighing 145,000 pounds, is as accurate as a high-grade watch.

Andrew Price, Editor

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THE THREE FORKS OF CRANBERRY.

The Cranberry country is nothing if not solitary. When the lawyer of Marlinton, worn out by his arduous duties and his overwhelming cares, flees as a bird to the mountain to forget the struggle for existence, he hopes to see no strange face. There duns are neither given or required, and all who have camped at the Forks of Cranberry know that it is very unusual to meet a stranger there. Last Wednesday-week a party of Marlinton men were in camp there, when the place suddenly swarmed with Greenbrier and Nicholas men. They came as a band of Indians might have come upon a camp of white men a century ago.

The expedition was a survey, such as has been frequently instituted to settle the frontier boundary line of two counties.

A year or two ago they were trying a man at Lewisburg for stealing a hog, and when the prosecuting attorndy asked the perfunctory but very necessary question, What county did this happen in?' he ununexpectedly struck a snag, for the witness was divided in his mind whether the pig-pen was in Greenbrier or Nicholas, and the man went clear. The great American hog must be protected at any cost, and therefore the counties of Greenbrier and Nicholas appointed surveyors, and tho the hog has been slain and eaten, the survey goes maching on merrily piling up bills already amounting to hundreds of dollars.

The old act of the legislature gave a bearing to the Three Forks of Cranberry. The survey ran a line twenty-two miles long and came to Cranberry. Their course would have brought them near the three forks of Williams River, which is probably the point meant. The country west of them had been lopped off of Greenbrier to form Nicholas, Pocahontas, and Webster, but they needed the Three Forks to verify the bearing.

An English Surveyor named Henderson, a son-in-law of the Honorable Charles Buster, Clerk of the County Court of Greenbrier county, headed the expedition, and they left their tent pitched on the banks of Cranberry in quest of three forks. They measured the bed of the stream from Dogway to the Forks of Cranberry and found it nearly five miles; but the third fork was not forthcoming. The stream at the Forks was singularly devoid of runs large enough to be classed as a fork, and the expedition returned unsatisfied and very hungry.

There were ten men in the party and they had brought very little grub. They arrived tired and wet and built a camp and made a monstrous log-heap, and talked three forks to the Marlinton gang who were comfortably situated in a lean-to tent and plenty to eat. The commissary department was absent and it leaked out that two Cobbs from Webster had promised to have a deer for them. The Cobbs did not turn up, and they suggested that the presence of the Prosecuting Attorney of Pocahontas was to blame for it. But those acquainted with deer know that an event contingent upon killing a deer rarely materializes.

The party explored both forks next morning, and went away to report to court and get further instructions.

One member of the party of whom we must make special mention was the Honorable Jake McClung, a member of the County Court of Nicholas, who informed us that as a young man he had worked for Mr S. H. Clark and Captain McNeel, of the Levels.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr O. A Hare, of Hare Bros., Fincastle, O. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlains Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Amos Barlow, Huntersville; Barlow & Moore, Edray.

THE SPANISH IN MANILLA.

In the time of Philip the Second 1570, Spain was the preponderating power in the civilized world. His revenues were far in excess of any other crowned ruler, his armies regarded as the most formidable in Europe and his power over the seas questioned by none but the Turk. So in every international respect the supremacy of Spain was the consternation of the nations, and how this could be avoided was the most lively of the problems that confronted European statesmen for an entire century. Finally this much dreaded power waned, but it was not the efforts of opposing statesmen that brought about this much wished for result. For internal were the true effective causes of Spain's decadence. Numerous they were, yet all may be recognized as springing from conservatism, pride and clericalism.

More or less all Spanish colonies were places where clericalism riotted without restraint. Among the colonies, it seems, none suffered more than the Philippines from the usurpation of the clericals in the name of religion. The missions of the Augustinian Recollects as far back as 1719 had acquired such prominence in colonial affairs that the history of the Philippine Spanish Colony seems rather made up of the records of the Augustinian province of St Nicholas than those of a royal or political dependancy.

About 1720 Bastinielo was appointed governor at Manilla, and he thought he would make a clean sweep as he was a new governmental broom, when he discovered that all the officers had embezzled and pilferred so as to leave the treasury almost empty. He made a seaching investigation for facts and was proceeding to punish the guilty who at once sought refuge in the churches.

One official in particular had purloined official records neded to verify accounts had refugeed in a church. Bastillo requested the Arch-bishop in charge to make the absconding official return the civil records. The Archbishop replied with a learned argument prepared by a Jesuit, designed to prove that the Governor's request was illegal. Bastillo was incensed by this and put the Archbishop under arrest, who at once put a terrible interdict over the city, warning people at the peril of their souls against the Governor.

The monks, friars and devotees turned out in full force and moved along the streets, holding their crucifixes aloft like flags and proclaiming in loud wailing tones, "Viva la fe! Viva la glesia!" (Let faith live! Let the Church live!) The excited populace, to save their souls, rallied around the crucifixes, followed the friars to the palace, battered down gates and doors and slew Bastillo and his son, and released the Archbishop. The Archbishop took the dead governor's chair, became governor and managed the affairs of the colony under the advice of an assembly consisting entirely of ecclesiastical functionaries.

In such frequently recurring troubles between the secular and clerical authorities the Inquisition was not behind hand, though there was no organized inquisitorial tribunal in Manilla.

The history of the Spanish people affords an impressive object lesson of what pride, conservatism and meddlesome clericalism will do with the noblest and highest of the nations in a very few generations.

Writing of the thirteen-inch gun used in our navy, a writer in the Engineering Magazine says: "It is difficult to appreciate the power, and at the same time the delicacy, of these great fighting-machines. At the muzzle the immense projectile has been forced through twenty-seven inches of Harveyized steel. At two thousand yards the penetration is twenty-two and one-half inches. The extreme range is thirteen miles. The projectile leaves the gun with a velocity of 2200 feet per second, or 1400 miles per hour. A shot can be fired every one and one-half minutes for a period of several hours. The force imparted to the projectile, if properly applied, would lift a battle ship bodily three feet, and yet this great machine, weighing 145,000 pounds, is as accurate as a high-grade watch.

THE TUG SHOOTING SCRAPE.

William Colley Shot by His Step-Son-in-Law Milam, at the Old Cline Place, Opposite Mill Point.

Last Thursday a young man, giving his name as O. T. Milam, aged 25 years, surrendered himself to the sheriff at Mill Point and was committed to jail by Justice Curry, on the charge of shooting William Colley. There were no witnesses, and the statements of Milam and Colley vary very materially. It is no unusual thing for Tugs to engage in little shooting matches to settle disputes, but it is generally understood that the law is not to be called in to take a part in the adjustment, and that this shooting is not reported accidental argues that Colley is only a Tug by adoption, as he really is.

Milam's Statement.

Milam was found in the county jail. He is a tall, dark skinned man, smooth shaven. He appeared somewhat nervous when he was asked for the details.

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The woman then got scared and left. Milam and Colley got dinner and spent the afternoon together. Milam urged Colley to let the old woman come in out of the rain and was bullied by Colley who had two pistols. Colley threatened to run him off the mountain. Milam asked for his gun, having agreed to go. He got his gun and had got outside of the yard when he heard Colley come to the door and snap a pistol. He whirled and shot him and ran. He heard Colley cry out "Murder! I 'm killed!" He went to the nighbors and then for the doctor and gave himself up the next day. The gun he used was a mountain rifle running 108 balls to the pound.

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The County Institute.

The Teachers' Institute will be held at Marlinton, August 8, 1898, at 10-30 A. M. and will continue five days.

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The Telephone.

The Beverly and Marlinton Telephone Company expect to have their phones put in in Marlinton by August 10th. The work of putting in the poles is very much advanced. One landowner near Edray uprooted a telephone pole which had been placed along the road outside his fence. This action was about as safe as destroying property of other people generally. The State takes the right of eminent domain in the matter of setting telephone poles along public highways, and by the statute the county court gives the right to set poles regardless of the landowners along the right of way. Until that statute is declared unconstitutional, a landowner who acts in this way is as much within his rights as if he had torn up a culvert or any other improvement put there by the county authorities.

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THE GREENBRIER RAILWAY.

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The preliminary survey set stakes every one hundred feet in the general course that the road was to be built. If a farmer finds stakes in his bottom land when he thinks they should follow the ridge, he need not get excited for the road will, in all probability, be built in the hillside.

The county is used to preliminary surveys, there having been many such surveys through this county, but there has never been a "location survey" made, such as is now advancing up the river. In this survey the stakes are set every fifty feet in the exact centre of the road-bed. Owing to the curves it requires a great deal of cutting of timber for the man at the transit to see. No matter how big a tree comes in the way it must be cut down. The speed made in this second survey is not more than half as fast as in the preliminary survey.

The next step will be to let the grading to contract, and then the right of way will be cleared of timber. The survey goes over the ground the third time and sets the "slope stakes," and the workmen follow behind them.

The distance from Marlinton to Caldwell is fifty-four miles. The grade is magnificent and the cost of construction will be comparatively low. The Anthony's Creek route is out of the question now, only the river route being considered.

As Regards Toughs.

To the Editor of The Times:

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The next step will be to let the grading to contract, and then the right of way will be cleared of timber. The survey goes over the ground the third time and sets the "slope stakes," and the workmen follow behind them.

The distance from Marlinton to Caldwell is fifty-four miles. The grade is magnificent and the cost of construction will be comparatively low. The Anthony's Creek route is out of the question now, only the river route being considered.

As Regards Toughs.

To the Editor of The Times:

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A square meal three times aday.

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MARLINTON, WEST

TEACHERS AND THINGS.

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The first school that I taught was in a truly rural district, and I entered on the work with the feeling that I had reached the very acme of my ambition. The longer I taught the more I chafed under the conditions confronting those who indulged in teaching, and I did as the majority do—fled the scene, and let another take my place who goes to his work in a blissful state of ignorance.

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These are only a few of the many complaints that rose throughout the neighborhood on account of my mismanagement. I never dared to do or say anything without weighing the consequences and thinking how it would sound. One set would tell me what another set said, and I was overwhelmed and vexed with the cares of state.

One of the worst troubles I got into was caused by the introduction of calisthenics, which are "light gymnastics, suitable for and adapted to girls, designed to promote grace and health." The children took to them wonderfully well, and I would have my little gang of twenty or so fling their arms in unison, and it made an agreeable change in school work. But the little scamps soon saw a way to utilize the exercise. When their mother wanted a back-log cut, why the the teacher had put him through such violent exercise he was so stiff and sore that he could n't get his coat off. And the girls were the same way.

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SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Please puplish my reply to the following question:

The law says that the trustees shall meet at the school-house of their sub-district on the third Mondap in July of every year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and appoint a teacher or teachers for the coming session of their school. Now I notice, under the new form of contract, we can not employ a teacher until after the Institute, and the Institute does not begin this year until August 8th. Is there any necessity for the trustees meeting on the third Monday? TRUSTEE.

In reply to the above question I said: Trustees may meet on the third Monday in July and appoint a teacher, with the understanding that they will sign his contract when he has complied with the institute law. It is just as necessary for the teacher to present to the trustees a certificate of attendance for five days at a teachers' Institute as it is to have a teacher's certificate. The following is the opinion of the Attorney-General:

The trustees, if they employ a teacher who has not complied with the law requiring teachers to attend institutes, violate their oath of office, and ought themselves be removed if it be done wilfully."

Yours most obediently,
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What of the motive of the man who says to his sweetheart:

"I 'd offer thee this hand of mine
If I could love thee less;
But hearts so warm, so fond as thine,
Should never know distress."

A Monroe lady writes to this paper

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several terms, and is a Republic. Mr Brown is a Ruling Elder of his church and has been a life-long Sunday school worker.

The Mail Route.

A counter petition opposing the change of schedule in the mail route has been thought of. The way it came out was when the post master at Huntersville wrote to the post master at Dilley's Mill if he would sign it, a Green Bank man saw it and sent us a copy of the letter. The reason he gives is that the mail will leave Lewisburg so early it will miss the eastern mail train. His sole reason fails when he looks at the schedule, which says expressly that this mail leaves only when the mail carrier arrives from Ronceverte.

He gives it a black eye when he says, "This is purely a Marlintón get up." Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? This is a good thing. A man at Lewisburg or at Traveler's Repose can write to the county seat of this county and get a return the next day, instead of requiring four to make the round trip, and nobody is cut out of any mail facilities they possess now. Huntersville has exactly the same mails, except that it has in addition a speedy connection with Lewisburg. It benefits Huntersville as well as every other town in Pocahontas County. It benefits Mariinton, Edray, Mill Point and Buckeye probably more than Huntersville, still it is a decided benefit to every town in the county, and that a single voice in Pocahontas should be raised to protest against the greatest favor the government has given us in many years is wonderfully strange.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

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several terms, and is a Republic. Mr Brown is a Ruling Elder of his church and has been a life-long Sunday school worker.

The Mail Route.

A counter petition opposing the change of schedule in the mail route has been thought of. The way it came out was when the post master at Huntersville wrote to the post master at Dilley's Mill if he would sign it, a Green Bank man saw it and sent us a copy of the letter. The reason he gives is that the mail will leave Lewisburg so early it will miss the eastern mail train. His sole reason fails when he looks at the schedule, which says expressly that this mail leaves only when the mail carrier arrives from Ronceverte.

He gives it a black eye when he says, "This is purely a Marlintón get up." Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? This is a good thing. A man at Lewisburg or at Traveler's Repose can write to the county seat of this county and get a return the next day, instead of requiring four to make the round trip, and nobody is cut out of any mail facilities they possess now. Huntersville has exactly the same mails, except that it has in addition a speedy connection with Lewisburg. It benefits Huntersville as well as every other town in Pocahontas County. It benefits Mariinton, Edray, Mill Point and Buckeye probably more than Huntersville, still it is a decided benefit to every town in the county, and that a single voice in Pocahontas should be raised to protest against the greatest favor the government has given us in many years is wonderfully strange.

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Monument to Lieut. R. D. Kerr.

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It's distance makes 'em do it; they write by city rule;
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But I tell you, fellor citizens, it would make 'em change their style
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LIEUT. ROBERT D. KERR.

His efforts to comfort his mother in his letters for his enforced absence are very pathetic in view of subsequent events. He wrote from Camp Merritt, California:

"Let us hope that we will be together in dear old Pocahontas soon.

"I shall do the best I can and be as good a man as I can, and do my duty, which is all that can be expected. Let us leave our destiny to Him who can control it, and do what seems to be *our* duty.

"Now let 's be happy. Everybody ought so to adapt themselves to circumstances and so be as well as they can be, for surely worrying will not help them.

"Maybe I ought not to go, but I can't see it that way, and I have pondered over it by the hour."

The family appreciate the following letter of condolence from General Wilson:

Washington, D. C.
August 9, 1898.